

NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS FOR PLANTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.—The extreme northeastern corner of Washington offers a great deal that is of interest to a botanist. In that area, the Rocky Mountain flora meets a notable southward extension of boreal elements, and imposed upon both of these is the interior wet belt with its coastal floristic components. The merging of these elements is reflected by a complex and diverse flora. Yet, with only a few exceptions and the author's investigations, this is a place that has been botanized but little. Plant collecting from this locality, in connection with an ongoing floristic study of Pend Oreille County, has continued to yield new distributional records and rare plants (Andrus, R. E. and E. F. Layser, *Sphagnum riparium* Ångstr. a new record for the western U.S. Bryologist 74: 211, 1971; Layser, E. F., A floristic study of Pend Oreille County, Washington. M.S. thesis, State Univ. New York College of Forestry, 1969; Layser, E. F., Notes on the flora of the Pacific Northwest, Madroño 21: 47-48, 1971). Summarized herewith are recent finds deserving mention:

Carex aenea Fern. C. L. Hitchcock et al. (Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Pt. 1, Univ. of Washington Press, 1969) state that this plant is "seldom collected in our range". Previously known from s. e. B. C., w. Mont. and Fremont Co., Idaho. It is new for Washington, *Layser 1247* (BH, WS), Sullivan Lk. (s. end), Pend Oreille Co.

C. buxbaumii Wahl. is reportedly a "widespread, but relatively uncommon and infrequently collected" species (Hitchcock et al. op. cit.). F. J. Hermann (Manual of the Carices of the Rocky Mountains and Colorado Basin, U.S.D.A. Handbook No. 374, 1970) considers the plant as "very local" in occurrence. *Layser 1828* (BH, WS, WTU), Lk. Thomas, Stevens Co.; *Layser 1840* (BH, WS), Diamond Lk., better Lk., Pend Oreille Co.

C. flava L. was reported from Mont., c. Idaho and s. B.C. in the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock et al. op. cit.). It is here reported as new for the state of Washington. *Layser 1234* (BH, WS), Ledbetter Lk., Pend Oreille Co.

C. lasiocarpa Ehrh. var. *americana* Fern. was known from the Cascade Mts. in s. Wash., and from n. Idaho and w. Mont. (Hitchcock et al. op. cit.). This report constitutes the second station for the plant in Wash. *Layser 1239* (BH, WS), Ledbetter Lk., Pend Oreille Co.

Delphinium glaucum Wats. is reported here as a disjunct occurrence of the species. Previously, the plant was known only from the Olympic and c. to s. Cascade Mts. (Hitchcock et al. op. cit., Pt. 2, 1964). *Layser 1814* (WS, WTU), Sherman Peak, Ferry Co.

Gaultheria hispidula (L.) Muhl. is known from "Labrador w. to B.C. s. into n. Idaho" (Hitchcock et al. op. cit., Pt. 4, 1959). It is reported here as an addition to Washington's flora. *Layser 1786* (BH, WS, WTU), Sema Meadows, Pend Oreille Co.

Hypericum majus (Gray) Britt. prior to this report was apparently represented from the Pacific Northwest by a single collection at Green Lake, near Seattle, that was made in 1891 (Hitchcock et al. op. cit., Pt. 3, 1961; C. V. Piper, Flora of the state of Washington, Contributions U.S. Natl. Herbarium Vol. XI, U.S. Govt. Print Office, 1906). *Layser 1797* (WS, WTU), Diamond Lk., Pend Oreille Co.

Muhlenbergia glomerata (Willd.) Trin. Hitchcock et al. (op. cit. 1969) state, "the plant is rather rare; I have seen only one specimen from Wash. and none from Oregon, and it is not at all common in n. Idaho and W. Mont." *Layser 1784* (WS, WTU), Diamond Lk., Pend Oreille Co.

Nymphaea tetragona Georgi is noted by Hitchcock et al. (op. cit. 1964) to be "very rare in our area, where known from one station in Idaho and from . . . Whatcom Co., Wash." It is here recorded from Huff Lk., Pend Oreille Co. *Layser 1651* (WS).

Sagittaria subulata (L.) Buch. was previously known only from Thurston Co., Wash. in our area (Hitchcock et al. op. cit. 1964). This report constitutes a second station for the species in the Pacific Northwest. *Layser 1763* (WS, WTU), Lk. Thomas, Stevens Co.

Sanicula marilandica L. Hitchcock et al. (op. cit. 1961) note the plant is known from "e. B.C., n. Idaho and probably extreme n.e. Wash." in our area. This confirms the species occurrence in Wash. *Layser 1667* (WS), NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T40N, R43E., Pend Oreille Co.—EARLE F. LAYSER, Colville, Natl. Forest, Colville, Wash. 99114.

REVIEWS

Wild Flowers of the United States. By H. W. RICKETT. Volume 5, The North-western States, 2 pts., 666 pp., illus. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. \$57.50.

The most recent volume of this much-heralded series encompasses the North-western States, which are rather curiously interpreted to include not only western Washington and Oregon, but "California southward to the deserts". The present volume (in two parts) is the fifth in the series to be issued; only the Rocky Mountain region remains to be covered. The rather sumptuous production has had the generous financial backing of the National Committee for the Wild Flowers of the United States, headed by Mrs. David Rockefeller. The "wild flowers" of the title are all herbaceous; woody plants are omitted. Cacti are only sparingly treated, and "unattractive plants with small green flowers unlikely to attract the amateur" are also omitted. Even after this pruning, approximately 3,000 species are mentioned in the work.

The first pages of part one deal with such topics as the names of wild flowers; the morphology of flowers, fruits, and vegetative parts; and plant identification. There is a brief section aimed at discouraging amateurs from transplanting wildlings to their gardens. Next are a guide to the families represented in the book and an illustrated glossary. The main portion of the work is devoted to a family-by-family account of "northwestern" wild flowers, beginning with the Liliaceae. Each family is described very briefly, and there is a key-like guide to its genera. Following this is a generic account of the family, which is accompanied by color photographs illustrating various of the species that are discussed in the text. The species are very simply and briefly described and technical terminology is kept to a minimum.

Because I am a professional systematist, it is difficult to give a balanced appraisal of a work designed for the amateur. Not so many years ago, however, my only means of identifying wild flowers was by leafing through the few "popular" books available for western species and by linking drawings or photographs with the specimens in hand. Surely Rickett's series has provided a very elegant and—unfortunately—expensive means for interested amateurs to do the same thing almost anywhere in the United States. Any publication that enhances public interest in the native flora is to be applauded.

Nevertheless, the two parts covering most of the immediate Pacific Coast of the United States are not without deficiencies, botanical and otherwise. The composition and overall artistic quality of the photographs range from excellent to very poor, although in general the color rendition is good (a notable exception is the lurid photograph of *Centranthus ruber*). Examples of photographs of doubtful utility for the amateur are those of *Thalictrum occidentale*, *Romanzoffia suksdorfii*, and *Anthemis arvensis*, which illustrate little of assistance in naming these plants and are fulsome as well. A scale is unfortunately missing from all photographs, so that the flower of *Myosurus minimus* (which qualifies as one of those omittable "unattractive plants with small green flowers") is seemingly equal in size to that of *Nuphar polysepala*. I also question the desirability of illustrating several species of a genus when the distinguishing characters of the rather similar species are not evident from the photographs. For example, five yellow-flowered leafy-stemmed